INDIANA REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A regular meeting of the above named club will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, September 26, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock, at the law offices of Hon. John C. Chaner, 13:20 F st. n.w. All republicans who are members of the club and all present or former citizens of Indiana who now reside here and intend to vote the republican ticket are invited to become members and be present at the meeting. By order of the president. (11) WM. M. BASS, Secretary. WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR PATRONS AND the public that Mr. Magruder has taken the management of our up-town store (cor. Connave. and Mst.) and Mr. Wm. B. Hoover the management of the down-town store (1417 N. Y. ave.). JOHN H. MAGRUDER & CO.,

Fine Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Two Stores, 1417 New York ave. And cor. Copn. ave. and M st. JACKSON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—THERE will be a meeting of this association on SATUR-DAY EVENING, 28th inst., at Meyer's Hotel, Pa. ave. bet. 4½ and 6th sts., at 7.30 o'clock. The public are invited.

J. L. NORRIS, Pres. N. SARDO, Sec. 8e25-2: I STILL WANT TO BE THE JEWELER WHO

I STILL WANT TO HE THE JEWELER WHO comes into your mind first.

To My Friends, Patrons and the Public:
I have opened an office in the Mertz building, 11th and F sts., for the sale of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry. No heavy expenses, so can positively sell goods at prices no store-keeper can compete with. GOODS SOLD ON EASY TERMS. Thanking you for past patronage, I cordially solicit a continuance of the same.

se25-6:* Respectfully. C. H. DAVISON.

Still sticking to it

We've got a patent process for duplicating typewriter letters so perfectly that it's impossible to tell them from getuine typewriting. If you have anything to advertise let us suggest this medium. It's effective.

RYRON S ADAMS, 512 11TH ST. SPIRITUALISM MISS MAGGIE GAULE OF BAL timore, the wooderful medium, Wonn's Hall every FRIDAY NIGET, and at 905 H st. n.w during the day every Friday. sc24-2t* THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF

Grubb & Dodd, composed of J. L. Grubb and Ernest L. Dodd, doing a dairy business at 1757 Pa. ave. n.w., was on September 21 dissoived by mutual consent. Mr. E. L. Dodd will continue the business at the old stand, and is authorized to settle up all the transactions of the late firm.

se24-3t E. DODD.

J. L. GRUBB. NOTICE-WEST END NATIONAL BANK, WASH ington, D. C.—The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent has this day been de-chared by the board of directors, payable October 1, 1896, to stockholders of record September 26, Books closed from September 25 to October 1, se24tooc1 CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

W. D. HADGER WISHES TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS friends and patrons that he is now located at 811 14th st. n.w. Repairing a specialty, sel9-lw* THERE STILL REMAINS AT 327 6TH ST. S.E. seme excellent furniture, consisting of hed room sets, carpets, matting, diving ex. table and chairs, mantel crnaments, very large pier glass pletures, etc.; must be sold this week. House and grounds for sale.

ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS.
Grilles, Gates, Hinges and Escutcheons, Window
Guards, etc. Protect your property. No charge
for sketches and estimates. Wrought Iron Gas
Fixtures, Andirons, Fenders, etc., etc. J. H.
CORNING, Tile Shop, 520-522 13th st. fe15 DR. N. WILLIS POMEROY

DENTISTRY DONE ON WEEKLY AND MONTHLY T. W. STUBBLEFIELD, D.D.S., Mertz bldg., 11th and F sts.

A CORDIAL "WELCOME HOME" IS EXTENDED TO ALL OUR RETURNING FRIENDS AND PATRONS. It is our desire this coming winter to extend the sale of our ice among those who have hither-

to not given it a trial. All we ask is a trial. A cordial and carnest invitation is extended to every one interested in securing the very best ic for every home use to visit our works, and there see every process employed in the production of "HYGIENIC ICE"-the only ice so made of pur spring water in this city. Every intelligent per son who has thus visited our works has invari-ably preferred "Hygienic Ice" to any other. For this reason YOU are thus invited. The works are at 15th and E sts. n.e.-3 squares from the eastern terminus of the Columbia cable

railway and 4 squares from the Metropolitan. THE HYGIENIC ICE CO., Office 1423 F st. n.w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF Acker & Kenner, composed of Albert E. Acker and Harry W. Kenner, doing a drug business at 1429 Fa. ave. n.w., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Albert E. Acker will continue the business at the old stand, and is authorized to settle up all the transactions of the late firm. se12-3w

HAVE YOU VISITED CLEVELAND PARK?
Call or send for booklet.
sell Office, Office, 610 14th st. FOR HEALTH

is best done on the "Columbia" the standard of the world for wheels.

The greatness of the Columbia is evidenced by the fact that other makers strive to make their wheels "just as good." POPE MFG. CO. J. Hart Brittain, Manager, 452 Pa.

Any Kind Of Blank Books You need we can furnish. All styles of Ledgers, Records, Journals, Day Books and Cash Books always in stock. If your business requires books of unusual size, shape or ruling we'll make them to order. Guarantee you'll be pleased, because our work is cerrect-and prices lowest.

Easton & Rupp, 421 11th St.,

Popular-Priced Stationers. - There is no "air line" to suc-

cess in any business. It requires all the energy, enterprise and attention a man can command to make his way nowadays. Painters who keep a keen lookout for chances to prune expenses should get our special spoteash prices for Paints. The discounts Chas. E. Hodgkin, 913 7th.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, etc. se24-16d We'll Make That Mantel -or piece of office or household furniture to conform exactly to your own ideas. Our cabinet makers are the most skillful-our facilities are the finest hereabouts. Every production is finished in the finest manner. Prices are not at all high.

T. W. Smith's Lumber Yd., 1st st. and Ind. ave.

We Preach "Purity" -all the time for we know that Old Re-Hable "Berkeley" is pure to the very last drop. That's the reason it has gained such lasting fame as a restorative—as a med-icine—es a stimulant. This is the season you catch cold easily—better have "Berke-ley" in the bouse. Only \$1 qt.

Jas. Tharp, 812 F St.

se23-10d Not "Auction Bicycles."

BUT BICYCLES AT AUCTION PRICES. We have in stock some twenty-five or thirty men's \$65 Bicycles, 1896 patterns, new every way, and fully up-to-date in all respects, that we are going to sell at the low price of THIRTY DOLLARS CASH.

Fitted with either G. & J. or M. & W. "Quick Repair" tires, and fully uaranteed by the makers. Bear in mind, these are not RAMBLERS, though we have a very few slightly used Ladies' Ramblers, '95 and '96 patterns, recently overhauled and refinished, which we can give you bargains on. As said above, there are not many of them, and the early buyer gets the bargain.

Take a glance at the \$30 Bicycles in our window at 1325 14th n.w.

se4-1f28 GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

The Independent Ice Co.'s

yellow wagons deliver pure Kennebec Ice to all parts of the city and Mt. Pleasant-daily. Prompt service. Reasonable rates. OFFICES, 910 Pa. ave .- 3108 Water st.

ee1-1m.14 Telephone 591-2.

Given Two Months.

Frank M. Hall, a young white man, presenting every appearance of respectability. stood in the dock of the Police Court today and earnestly requested Judge Kimball that he be given a term in the work house. "I was here Monday last, your honor," he said, in tones that indicated refinement, "and, although I swore to you that I would let whisky alone, and you took my personal bonds, I went direct from the court and got beastly drunk. I can't help it. My father and family have done all in their power for me, and if I am not put where I cannot obtain liquor I really don't know what will become of me."
"Your story is, indeed, a sad one," said the court. "I will give you two months, and trust you will conquer the habit."

THE BATTLE IN KANSAS

A Seeming Weakening in the Free Silver Sentiment Observable.

Interest in the Senatorial Contest-Peffer Wants to Succeed Himself-Ingalls' Chances.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., September 23. With the passing of the heated term the political battle in Kansas grows in vigor and interest. Increased energy is everywhere manifest. September and October weather here, so delightful every way, is especially pleasant for campaigning, and we make the most of it. While the state and national tickets are most discussed and talked about, great interest is being taken in the election of the legislature; which, in January, must, among other things, choose a successor to Mr. Peffer in the United States Senate. Peffer very naturally wants to succeed

himself, and probably will, if his partythe popocrats-control the joint convention, though he will have two or three ac tive competitors among his party asso-ciates who are already lying in ambush heping to seize the prize in due time. Office seeking, it is well to remark, is frowned upon, according to the professed principles of populism—a rule more hon-ored in the breach than in the observance,

Peffer's Early Career.

By the way, Peffer lived in this (Montgomery) county in the seventies. Here he published a country paper, dabbled some in politics, and, as a republican, represented this district in the state senate. As late as 1888 he supported the republican party, was a radical protectionist, published 'Peffer's Manual' on the tariff, a very useful little work, much used by republican speakers, and still quoted to his discom fiture since he espoused populism—free silver and free trade. It is simple fact to state that the people here who know Peffer so well, irrespective of party, regard him as a thoroughly honest man, upright and honorable in all the relations of life. Moreover, he is an industrious student of political affairs, and whatever may be thought of some of his peculiar views, or hobbies, as most people probably regard them, and notwithstanding the jests and gibes and funny things perpetrated at his expense, it is safe to say, as well as just, there are probably very few better inform-ed men in the Selate today than Peffer and his whiskers.

Ingalls and Plumb Contrasted.

John J. Ingails hopes to secure Peffer's place, as he regards it as his old seat, from which he was swept by the mighty populist wave of 1890. Up to this time, this event or catastrophe, as Ingalls himself would call it, he had been in the Senate since 1873, when he succeeded Pomeroy, who was overthrown by the famous York exposure, involving charges of bribery and corruption. A. M. York also lived in this county and preceded Peffer as state senator. Dur-ing Ingalls' long experience in the Senate he was strong and popular to the last, and no man ventured to contest with him for the honor. He was, as a Senator, and personally also, as unlike Plumb as it was possible to be. Plumb was a many-sided man. He was able and energetic in the performance of his public duties, and very attentive and industrious in looking after he wants of his constituents. At home he was a great mixer, a tireless campaigner, everybody, called thousands of men knew everybody, called thousands of men by their first names, and seemed equally at home whether talking finance, farming. stock raising or politics.
Ingalls was very different. He did but

little service at Washington outside his strictly official duty. Yet the people never complained much about this. He tickled their state pride by the high rank accorded him in the Senate, and pleased them with gardless of party, admired his ability, his brightness, though democrats drew the line sharply against him at election time, beof the cruel things he had a habit of saying in public speeches against democ-At home he lacks Plumb's popular While he is sociable and even affable in habit and manner, he does not put himself out of the way to meet and cultivate the people.

To those familiar with him in Washington, it may seem incredible, though true, that Ingalls is not a good campaigner. He can make great speeches, but he does not like crowds, and with all his ability and apparent delight in speech-making he does not like to do it, and so far from seeking opportunities to speak, avoids them when he can. He is fertile in excuses, and probably has broken more appoint-ments than any other man in the state. The managers of republican campaigns in the past have had to labor hard to keep Ingalls at work and get him to make speeches. He is and always has been a drawing card, attracting great crowds on all occasions. Yet he shrinks from the task, which seems so easy and simple to who hear him and admire his wonderful gift in the use of the English language. Ingails does not seem to realize his power in this direction. If he did and would go about the state more, meeting the people as Plumb used to do, he would hold the undisputed right of way in Kansas politics during life. As it is, and strange as it may seem, his strength lies with the rank and file rather than the local lead-rs. If he will cultivate the advantage he now holds with but reasonable industry, and the republicans carry the legislature, the attenuated form and trenchant voice of Ingalls will likely be seen

and heard once more in the Senate. The One Change Observable.

As to the prospects and probabilities of the campaign in Kansas, it is still a mere matter of conjecture. The more zealous partisans on both sides are claiming the state. To an impartial observer, however, there is but one change observablethat is, a seeming weakening in the free silver sentiment. The strength of free silver here, as in the west generally, lies in the idea that it means more money, bet-ter prices and easier times. This idea is being antagonized with the argument that free coinage of silver would contract the currency, give less money and probably harder conditions; that sound money neans gold and silver and paper on the present standard, good money and more of it in use through restored confidence and busi-And the tariff question is being ness. more discussed and considered than a month ago, when the money issue scemed to dominate everything else. That is, republican speakers are arguing that a proper settlement of the tariff on the line of protection, with more revenue, will re-store former conditions, credit, confidence and prosperity and also settle the money question. And they are evidently making headway along that line as against the opposition speakers, who still preach most vigorously and vociferously that free silver coinage is the only hope, the one great panacea for all our ilis. Meantime the voters are reading, thinking and discussing the question among themselves on every corner. As a rule Kansas people every corner. As are good readers.

\$25 oak china case for \$15.75, at Moses annual furniture sale.—Advt.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Samuel W. Doberer and Mary D. Mackay, both of Baltimore, Md., and to Moses W. Reynolds and Bettle Johnson, colored.

One Thousand Killed.

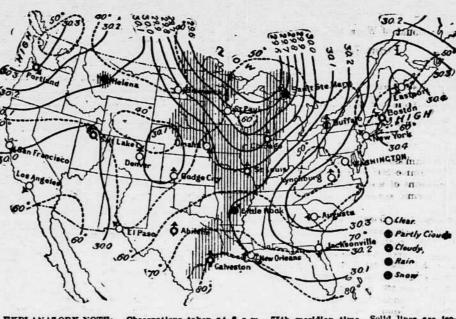
CONSTANTINOPLE, September 24 (delayed in transmission).—It now appears that 1,000 Armenians were killed during the recent massacre at Egin. in the Kharput district. It is reported that 100 Armenians have been killed at Divrig, in the same vil-

WATCHES, KNIVES, RAZORS, PICTURES, PIPES and other valuable articles in exchange for coupons with MAIL POUCH TOBACCO.

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO.

(Sold by all dealers.) One coupon in each 5-cent (2-ounce) package. O'UPONS EXPLAIN HOW TO SECURE THE ABOVE. Packages (now on sale) containing no coupons will be accepted as coupons—"2-oz." empty hag as one coupon. Send for illustrated catalogue giving complete list and description of all articles, also tells how to get them. THE BLOCH BROS. TOBACCO CO., Wheeling, W. Va. my25-m, w, f, tf

THE OFFICIAL WEATHER MAPIA



EXPLANATORY NOTE: Observations taken at 8 a.m., 75th meridian time. Solid lines are isobars, or lines of equal air pressure, drawn for each tenth of an inch. Dotted lines are isotherms, or lines of equal temperature, drawn for each ten degrees. Shaded areas are regions where rain or snow has fallen during preceding twelve hours. The words "High" and "Low" show location of areas of high and low barometer. Small arrows fly with the wind.

GENERALLY FAIR,

But There May Be a Slight Shower Tomorrow Afternoon.

Forecast till 8 p.m. Saturday.-For the District of Columbia and Maryland, generally fair; but there may be a light shower Saturday afternoon; slightly warmer Saturday morning; southerly winds. For Virginia, fair tonight, with increasing

morning; southerly winds. Weather conditions and general forecast: The barometer has risen in New England and in the northwest, and it has fallen throughout the central valleys, lake re-

gions and southern states. The barometer is highest off the New England coast, and it is lowest north of Lake Superior. The storm, which was central north of Minnesota yesterday morning, is moving to the eastward with decreased energy, and pressure increasing at the center of the dis-It is warmer in the central valleys and

thence castward to the Atlantic coast, and cooler in the northwest and at Rocky mountain stations. The cloudiness has increased in the cen-tral valleys and lake regions, with local

showers, but fair weather continues on the Atlantic coast.

The indications are that cloudiness will increase in the Atlantic coast districts, with

England southwestward to the east gulf states. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: During the past twenty-four hours-Little Rock, 1.02.

Condition of the Water.

Temperature and condition of water at a m.: Great Falls, temperature, 62; condition, 36; receiving reservoir, temperature 58; condition at north connection, 36; concloudiness Saturday; warmer Saturday dition at south connection, 36; distributing reservoir, temperature, 58; condition at in-fluent gate house, 36; effluent gate house, 36. Tide Table.

> Today-Low tide, 4:03 a.m. and 4:01 p.m. High tide, 9:42 a.m. and 10:08 p.m.
> Tomorrow—Low tide, 4:41 a.m. and 4:37
> p.m. High tide, 10:20 a.m. and 10:50 p.m. The Sun and Moon

Sun rises, 5:50; sets, 5:52. Today—Moor rises, 7:17 p.m. Tomorrow—Moon rises, 7:51 p.m.

The City Lights, All gas lamps are lighted tonight by 6:45 extinguishing is begun at 5:15 a.m. Public arc lamps are lighted at 7:00 p.m. and extinguished at 5:00 a.m. Range of the Thermometer.

The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 54; 2 p.m., 73; maximum, 75; min imum, 42.

POPULIST HAND BOOK portant measure: Is it not possible that

One Chapter to Be Devoted to an Attack on Senator Sherman.

Chairman Butler's Charge of Duplicity - Senator Stewart's Answer Prepared.

Chairman Butler of the populist national committee has decided to devote a chapter of his party's hand book to a vigorous attack on Senator Sherman, in answer to the latter's recent statement that there was nothing secret about the passage of the bill of 1873, and that nothing was done by any one to obscure the real purposes of the bill.

To a Star reporter this morning Senator Butler said that he believed he could prove that Senator Sherman did everything possihis occasional exhibitions of spectacular oratory, peculiarly his own. There was but one Ingalls in the Senate, and he was from Kansas. That was enough to keep the Ohio Senator of duplicity at the time of him there for eighteen years. Kansas, rethe passage of the bill.

"On the 16th of January, 1873," said Senator Butler, this morning, "Senator Sherman made a free silver speech. The Congress, third session, page 630, quotes Senator Sherman as saying, and this was the day before the Senator called up the bill

for passage:
"If one fact is proven by the experience
of mankind, it is that gold and silver are the best possible standards of value. They have been so recognized from the earliest period of recorded time. However much nations might differ in religion, habits, production or climate, they have not yet differed in this primary axiom of exchange or barter. Experiments have been tried with other standards, from the iron of Lycurgus to the finest bank note engraving of modern times, but all have resulted in the conviction that gold and silver is the only true standard of value." "On the next day, January 17, 1873, Sena-

tor Sherman, in calling up for action the bill which demonetized silver, said: I rise for the purpose of moving that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the mint bill. I will state that this bill will not probably consume more time than the time consumed in reading it.'

"This shows that Senator Sherman not only tried to mislead the Senate by making Senators believe that the bill was an unimportant one, but his speech of the day before was intended to throw every Senator off his guard by making every friend of bimetallism and the money of the Consti-tution believe that he, Sherman, was as bimetallist as there was in the United States."

Senator Stewart's Reply. Senator Butler proposes to deal sharply with the Senator. In addition to what the Senator has to say on the subject will be the following, which Senator Stewart has

prepared in answer to Senator Sherman: "John Sherman pleads not guilty to the crime of 1873 and acts as his own attorney in discussing the evidence upon which he relies for acquittal. The Associated Press informs us that he has published a letter in which he says some very queer ard foolish things. For example, Senator Sherman says that 'many pages of the Congressional Record show indisputable proof that the clause in the act of 1873 stopping the coinage of the silver dollar was not surreptitiously and clandestinely passed

through Congress.'
"Mr. Sherman knows this is untrue, because there is not a word said or an allusion made in the recorded proceedings of the Senate showing that even an allusion of any name or nature was made in any debate in the Senate of the United States with regard to the demonetization of sil-On the contrary it appears from the debate in the Senate on the codification of the mint laws that the bill which took from silver the right of coinage was a codification bill, and was not understood as a change of the original law. He further says: 'I have never been able to see what motive could exist for secrecy in the mat-

"Why, then, did he not, as chairman of the committee, tell the Senate of this all-important change in the law. He had beginning to end on the subject. He cannot deny that it was a subject which he regarded of great importance, because he went to Paris and took an active part to get the Paris monetary convention of 1867 to recommend the single gold standard and wrote a letter to our commissioner, Mr. Ruggles, urging the adoption of the gold standard. He came back to America and introduced a bill in 1868, demonetizing silver and adopting the gold standard.
The title of the bill was misleading. It simply read: 'A bill in relation to the colnage of gold and silver.' He reported the bill favorably from the finance committee, but E. D. Morgan filed a minority reexposing the fraud. He then dropped the whole matter and never brought it to the attention of the Senate or took any further action in it until Morgan had left the Senate. All these efforts on his part prove conclusively that the demonetization of silver was a paramount consideration with him. If there was no necessity for secrecy why did he abandon the bill of 1868 with a harmless title after the Morgan report came in and before the bill had ever been read in the Senate? Why did he wait till Morgan's term expired? Why did he change his tactics and have the provision demonetizing silver codification bill, which he pre-

he feared there were other Morgans in the Senate, if he mentioned the fact that he proposed to demonetize silver? Did he not know that secrecy was absolutely necessary to carry out his scheme in connection with the Rothschild combination? If not, why did he present the scheme as a codification bill and nothing else? The Fall of Silver.

"He further says: 'On April 25, 1870, when the bill was sent to the committee on finance by the Secretary of the Treasury, the silver dollar was worth \$1.0212 in the markets of the world. Germany had not yet sold her silver or adopted the gold standard. There was no indication whatever of the fall in silver, and po one could foresee that it was destined to rapidly decline in price.'

"Of course, there was no indication of the fall of silver. It had remained on a parity with gold for thousands of years while the mints were open. The reason why no one anticipated the fall of silver is that no one knew that John Sherman has entered into a conspiracy with the Roths-childs combination to demonstrate silver and destroy its demand for coinage. It i true that Germany had not demonetized silver at that time, but that John Sherman of Ohio was the leader in the transaction and anticipated Germany and all continen-Europe in the deadly

"He further says: No one asked to have the (silver) dollar ceined, and no one was opposed to its discontinuance. This state-ment is untrue. The people of the Pacific coast were at the time asking to have silver coined by taking it to the mint for that purpose at the rate of more than two mil lions a year, and there had been more than two millions coined between 1871 and 1873 at the request of citizens of the United States. He says again: The silver dollar was out of circulation long before the law of 1873 was enacted. It was a thing of the past. How can Mr. Sherman make such a statement in view of the fact that the San Francisco mint was running full time on silver dollars the very day the bill passed? He says again: The silver dollar was con-ceived by Hamilton in 1792 and superseded by Jefferson in 1806, and practically demon-etized by Benton and the men of 1834 un-der Andrew Jackson."
"Nothing could be more false than this.

efferson did not suspend the coinage of full legal tender silver money. There was no year from 1792 to 1873 when there was not full legal tender silver coined by the United States mint. Jefferson for a year or two suspended the coinage of silver dollars for the reason that they were being exportor the reason that they were being export-ed, but continued to coin full legal tender half dollars and other subsidiary coin. The fourteenth section of the act of 1837, passed by Benton and signed by Jackson, reads as follows: "That gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage shall be re-ceived and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the denositor." the benefit of the depositor.

The Whole Controversy.

"The whole controversy between the people fo the United States and the advocates of the English gold standard is to have the paragraph above quoted re-enacted into law. No other legislation is necessary to restore silver to the place it occupied previous to the crime of 1873. How any man who has any regard for his veracity can assert over his own signature that the act of 1837 demonetized silver seems incomprehensible. The man must be crazy, All the silver advocates ask is the re-enactment of that act. This is all they ever This is all that any free silver bill ever introduced in Congress proposed. The criginal Bland act of 1878 re-enacted the Jackson law of 1837, and it passed the House in that shape and was voted for by both Carlisle and McKinley, as well as ever introduced in Congress proposed. The every other friend of the remonetization of silver.

BRYAN'S VOTE FOR WEAVER.

Senator Faulkner Says He Did It at the Democratic Committee's Request Comment having been made upon the fact that Mr. Bryan supported General Weaver for the presidency in 1892, Senator Faulkner, after consultation with Benator Gorman, gave out the following statement on the subject:

"I have submitted the inquirles concerning Mr. Bryan's vote for Weaver in 1892 to Senator Gorman, who was a member of the democratic campaign committee in that year. He says that the national committee, of which Mr. William F. Harrity was chairman, with Mr. Don M. Dickinson: chairman of the campaign committee, determined to request all the democrats in Nebraska and the states west thereof to unite with the Weaver people in carrying these states, so as to prevent Harrison from receiving electoral votes in Nebraska, Idaho, Montana Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada and California and, as a rule, the democrats followed the request of the democratic national commit tee. In addition to this the New York World made an appeal for a special sub-scription to carry out the plan of campaign determined on by the democratic commit-tee; therefore, whatever Mr. Bryan or any other democrat did in the support of Weaver was at the request of the national democratic committee."

Fatal Gas Explosion. POTTSVILLE, Pa., September 25 .- An ex-

plosion of gas occurred last night in the Philadelphia and Reading Company's Middle Creek colliery, near Tremont, Pa. Five men who were in the shaft were burned and otherwise hurt, two of them-James Jasper Newton, sr., and his son-in-law.
John S. Osgrave so badly that they died
a few hours later. Two others—Charles
Schoffstall and James Norton—were so
badly burned that their death is momensented to the Senate as such and never explained that his hobby was contained in the bill or mentioned the fact that he desired to demonetize silver. He says he knows no reason for concealing this im-

Some Remarks on the Money of the Constitution.

A Correspondent Dissects Bryan's Appeal to the Great Charter of the Government.

"X. Y. Z.," discussing the silver question

writes further to The Star as follows:

In closing his letter of acceptance, Mr. Bryan appeals for "united action among those who are determined that progress toward an universal gold standard shall be stayed, and the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution restored," and in his address in this city on Saturday last he said: "I come as the nominee of three parties, who believe in the restoration of the money of the Constitution, who believe that the money of the Constitution is an honest money, honest enough for any man." These are two of the many deman." These are two of the many de-mands made by him and other advocates of the 16 to 1, free, unlimited, policy for the restoration of the "money of the Constitution." This expression plays no small part in the addresses made by them to the people, and is, therefore, expected to have large influence in determining their action at the coming election. The fact that there is still cherished among the people at large such a sincere respect for the Constitution that politicians are constrained to appeal to it in support of their conten-tions is one of happlest augury. That that venerable instrument which more than a century ago set forth the fundamental principles upon which a nation was to be established and perpetuated should still command the universal approval and support of 70,000,000 of people is of incal-culable significance. It means the preval-ence of a loyal devotion to those principles which will not tolerate any tampering with the instrument itself. It means that the people still regard the work of the fathers as wrought with unexampled wisdom and foresight, and that they will not look with indifference upon any effort or policy cal-culated to undo that beneficent work. It indicates a spirit that will resent with indignation any suggestion looking to the weakening of the bands that bind in one the several sections of the nation, and that will consign to eternal infamy the authors of such suggestions should they unfortunately arise. Nothing more assuring for the present, nothing more auspicious for the future, could exist than this prevalent, profound regard and veneration for the Constitution, to which appeals are now so persistently made in behalf of "free silver." Whatever tends to confirm and strengthen this loyalty to the Constitution among the people confirms also the stability and integrity of the nation. Whatever tends to weaken or under mine this sentiment undermines also th very foundations of the government. Permanence and security depend upon the petuation of this sentiment. If the time shall ever come when appeals to the Con stitution lose their force, and our citizens become indifferent to its provisions, dis-integration cannot be long deferred. It is therefore of the utmost importance that nothing be done to diminish in th

least the popular respect entertained for the fathers of the Constitution, nor the the fathers of the Constitution, nor the popular confidence in their political wisdom, nor the popular recognition of the supreme authority of this fundamental and all-embracing enactment. The man who attempts this or permits himself to do what in directly may have this result, is nothing less than an enemy to his country. No censure too severe could be pronounced against such an one. One method by which this disastrous effect may be wrought is by false or illegical appeals to the Constitu-tion, appeals which are unwarranted by its provisions, which are not sanctioned by its language, which are based upon partial or perverted interpretations, misleading the people, and in the end involving them in disappointment or disaster. No political ambition, no stress of a political campaign should betray any public man into the use of such appeals. When in soliciting their suffrages the people are referred to the Constitution as an argument in support of any definite proposition, the very language of the Constitution should be placed before them and a strictly fair and judicial in-terpretation given thereto, not inconsistent with that given by its authors themselves. It is neither honest nor safe to deal in glittering generalities, nor to make assertions, direct or by implication, which are not fully sustained by the Constitution itself and its contemporaneous construction However great the regard in which it is held by the common people, they are not familiar with the details of its provisions. They have lived under its protection; they have experienced its safeguarding of their rights; they expect to find in it a defens against public oppression or injustice, but they can be deceived and misled for a time as to its provisions. Political leaders, presuming upon their ignorance or credulity may persuade them to believe that it commands or sanctions certain legislative ac-tion, the refusal of which involves its violation, when such is far from being the When, however, they have been un deceived, when by results or by more thor ough and honest instructions they have learned what the true import of the stitution is, the consequences are likely to be, not simply resentment toward those by whom they have been misled, but a lessen ing of their regard for the Constitution it-self. They find it is being used as a thing to conjure with, that it is being played "fast and loose" with by their leaders, employed merely to catch their votes, that they have not been told "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," as to its meaning. They have been disappointed, and the most lamentable result of all this is l'kely to be a diminution in their loyalty to this ancient charter of their lib-erties. Woe to the party or the man whose words or deeds have this effect. This evil, owever, can be averted only as transparent honesty shall characterize every apto the Constitution, only as it shall found that its name, which cught to be

held but little less than sacred by every cazen, has not been used for merely selfish or partisan purposes, that no strained or perverted or iilogical construction has been put upon its provisions, but that it does clearly and unmistakably sustain the propositions to whose aid It has been summoned. Any use of the Constitution, especially in a political campaign, otherwise than in this manner and spirit de-serves the condemnation of all good citizens as unpatriotic and disloyal, tending to the breaking down of one of the best and surest defenses of the rights and liberties of the people. Let us examine for a moment the appeal

now being made to the Constitution in behalf of "free silver, 16 to 1." Mr. Bryan demands he restoration of the "coinage of the Constitution." His associates and followers are crying cut all over the country for the "morey of the Constitution," and some of the people, confiding in the integ-rity and wisdom of the leaders, are echoing the cry, "Give us the money of the Consti-tution," not knowing what they say. What do the masses understand their leaders to mean by these phrases? When they are told that by supporting the 16 to 1 policy they are voting for the "coinage of the Constitution" and that the victory of this rolicy will result in the restoration of the "money of the Constitution," what must be their conclusions? It must be borne in mind that most of them are ignorant of the language of the Constitution, that very few indeed are familiar with its provisions, and so must rely upon the leaders to instruct them. It is inevitable that the people should infer and believe that the Constitution contains some definite prescription as to coinage and fixes the ratio of the metals see no propriety in demanding the restoration of the colnage or money of the Consti-tution unless the Constitution has some tution unless the Constitution has some-thing definite to say as to what should be coined and in what ratio, and as to what money should be put in circulation, and, furthermore, that what it does say is wholly favorable to the 16 to 1 policy. They could not possibly have any other understanding in the matter. The language they hear conveys no other suggestion. And it is undoubtedly the purpose of the orators and teachers upon whose lips the people hang that their words shall be so understood.

What, however, are the facts in the case? How do these bear out the implications, at least, if not the declarations, of the advo-cates of free silver? A careful examination of the Constitution shows that it con-tains not one word as to what shall con-stitute the coinage or the money of the

United States, not one word.

Its only provisions regarding this subject are these: "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," and "no state shall

DOLLARS OF OUR FATHERS tution above referred to. It will be observed that it is not said that Congress shall, but only "shall have power to, coin money." If, however, these are regarded as synonymous expressions, it is nevertheless true that Congress took no action providing for the coinage of money for three years after its first meeting, its functions being in the meantime limited to fixing the value years later that money was actually coined by the United States. During these six years the sole money of the country was of foreign origin, the currency of which as legal tender was authorized by Congress. This, if anything, was the money of the Constitution at that date, so Benton asserted in his discussion of the "currency of the Constitution."

Again, it is not said that Congress shall

Again, it is not said that Congress shall

coin gold and silver. What metals shall be used is not specified. While it would nattrally be expected that under the circumstances then existing gold and silver would become the metals of coinage, it was fully competent for Corgress to select others. Even the prohibition imposed upon the states forbidding them to make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender, was in no sense an injunction upon Congress constraining it to the choice of these for its cwn mintage. It was designed to protect the citizens of the United States against having imposed upon them a legal tender circulating medium, which did not have an intrinsic fixed and recognized val-ue, certified to by the United States. Again, not a word is uttered by the Constitution nor a hint given as to what shall be the ratio of any two or more metals, the coinratio of any two or more metals, the coinage of which might at any time be authorized, nor as to what shall constitute the unit of value. The closest scrutiny fails to detect in its provisions even the faintest suggestion in regard to these matters. It does not lend itself in the remotest degree to any 18 to 1 or ellipse unit. test degree to any 16 to 1, or silver unit theory. These phrases cannot be framed theory. These phrases cannot be framed out of any language it employs. And yet intelligent men, leaders of the people, orators of the platform, are found who plead with the multitude in behalf of "free silver" in the name of the Constitution and virtually assert that the policy they advocate is not only sanctioned, but enjoined by its provisions.

Coming to Washington Barracks. Light Battery K of the 1st Artillery, which has been ordered from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Washington barracks, D. C., is commanded by the following officers: Adam Slaker and Second L'euts. Wm. Lassiter and Harry E. Smith. As already stated, Light Battery C, 3d Artillery, sta-tioned at the Washington barracks, has been ordered to the department of the Pa-

TOMCEROW'S STAR.

It Will Be Full of Interesting and Entertaining Reading Matter. Some of the features of tomorrow's enlarged Star will be as follows:

WITH DOG AND GUN (Illustrated).

About the game laws of Virginia and Maryland, and some chat about shooting quail, rabbits, etc. SONGS AND BUTTONS (Illustrated).

Features of the political campaign, which are of more or less importance, as noted by an observer at the party headquarters in this city. IN THE EARLY DAYS (Illustrated).

A visit to Jamestown, the first capital of Virginia, and Smithfield, where the oldest Protestant church edifice on this continent is still standing. PREVAILING STYLES (Illustrated).

Fashions for women as seen on the streets and observed in the stores. STUDENTS OF MUSIC (Illustrated). Girls who go to Paris to cultivate their

voices, and something about their life in the gay city. HE NEW SLEEVE (Illustrated). How the transition is managed from the

old to the new. Tea jackets and theater waists. (Illustrated).

A story from the pen of the well-known

author, Brander Matthews. CHILDREN'S DRESS (Illustrated).

Some designs which may be suitable for little girls when they go to school and for other occasions.

AS A SHOW PLACE. The wear and tear on the White House

by the daily throngs of sightseers. WINDLING IN MINES. How gold and silver properties are bought

mining sharks. MONEY FOR RAILROADS.

political gatherings a squrce of revenue to railroads. WHEELS AND RIDERS.

and sold and tenderfeet are taken in by

A whole page will be devoted to gossip from the clubs and matters of general interest to cyclers.

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WANTED (Situations). Page

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1140 15th St.---- 'Phone 463. STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MAS-SACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF SPRINGFELD, MASS., ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896. Assets estimated) \$17,724,564 26
Liabilities (estimated) 16,443,284 10
Surplus (estimated) 1,351,279 36
Dividends for six months ending
June 30, 1836. 249,587 53
Current expenses (including commissions)

slone) 450,212 97 (Signed) JOHN A. HALL, President. (Signed) H. M. PHILIAPS, Secretary. State of Massachusette, City of Springfield: Subscribed and sworn to before me tais 11th day of Sept., 1896. WHEELER: H. HALL, Notary Public. Washington Branch Office, No. 44 Wash. Loan and Trust bldg. F. E. NYE, Cashier. CONDITION OF THE PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE.
INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, state of Counceticut, on the 30th day of June, 1896, as required by act of Congress approved July 29,1892.
ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in banks. \$153,206 06
Real estate. 907,003 20

Real estate.
Bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate).
Stocks and bends (market value).
Bills receivable and collateral loans.
Premiums uncollected and in heads of agents.
Interest due and accused on January I, 1806.
Premium notes and loans on com-5,873,595 71

278,576 89 146,502,32 712,059 30

Total liabilities.
Dividends and expenses for six menths ending June 30, 1896;
Dividends ... \$10,543,969 42 Dividends Current expenses

Total \$265,802 72

J. M. HOLCOMBE, Vice Pres. CHAS. H. LAWRENCE, Sec. City of Hartford, state of connecticut. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d
day of July, 1896, FRED. F. SMALL, Notary Publie. JAMÉS S. JOEDAN, General Agent, Rooms
41-42 Washington Loan and Trust Co. bldg., 1600
F st. n.w. 11* STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOK-LYN, N. Y., on the 30th day of June, 1896, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892. Capital stock \$1,000,000
Capital stock paid up \$1,000,000

ASSETS.

real estate) 120,000 00 Stocks and bends (market value) 3,723,000 00 Reinsurance due from other companies on losses paid ... Premiums uncollected and in hands of 36,574 34 agents
Interest due and accrued....... 894,781 22 21,820 53 Crsh capital \$1,000,000,00
Reserve premium fund. \$3.376,750 off
Reserve for unpaid losses and claims. 558,533 94
Net surplus. 558,533 24

Total Statement of dividends and expenses for ments ending June 30, 1896; Dividends S50,00

Dividends Science Scie Notary public Kings Co., N. Y. Certificate filed in N. Y. county.

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